

LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—LEV. 25:10.

VOL. II.

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Moral Reformation.

Colonization.

This subject has again been introduced into this community by R. R. Gurley, secretary of the American Colonization Society, who lectured here, at Augusta, and at Gardiner. A society has also been formed of gentlemen from these villages.

We are glad to see the cause thus take the field, where free discussion will do its appropriate work upon a measure which has done more to blind, to harden, to hold back the heart of this nation from obedience to the command of Jehovah, "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free," than any other.

The occasion, especially in view of the late doings of the American Board, is viewed as appropriate for presenting a chain of testimony on the different branches of the scheme, to which we invite the closest scrutiny of its friends.

Mr. Gurley stated that the plan of colonization originated in the purest and most enlarged benevolence to the colored race.

The following facts will throw light upon that point.

Origin of American Colonization.

As early as 1777, Mr. Jefferson proposed a plan for colonizing the free colored people of the United States in some of the western vacant lands. But the project proved abortive.

In 1787, Dr. Thornton of Washington, formed a scheme for establishing a colony on the western coast of Africa, and published an address to the people of color in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inviting them to accompany him. The project also failed.

On the 31st December, 1800, the following passed the House of Delegates, of Virginia, in secret session:

"Resolved, that the governor (James Monroe) be requested to correspond with the President of the United States (Thomas Jefferson) on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of this state, whither persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed."

President Jefferson in his reply, seemed to think the West Indies, especially St. Domingo, a more eligible place, for the removal of the free people of color, than any part of this continent; and remarked, Africa would offer a last and undoubted resort, if all others, more desirable, should fail us."

Mr. Jefferson, in his reply also remarked, that it was not certainly known who were meant by "persons dangerous to the peace, &c.," but presumed there is no doubt, and commend the ambiguity because the public mind would not allow of being explicit. See Amer. State papers.

On the 16th of January, 1832, resolutions passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature, requesting the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same, "to which free negroes or mulattoes, and such negroes or mulattoes as may be emancipated, may be sent or chosen to remove as a place of asylum;" and "to request of the President of the United States, in procuring the lands, to prefer the continent of Africa, or any of the Spanish or Portuguese settlements in South America."

The General Assembly of Virginia, January 22, 1835, passed a resolution instructing their senators, and requesting their representatives, in Congress, to "exert their best efforts, for the purpose of obtaining, from the General Government, a competent portion of territory, in the country of Louisiana, to be appropriated to the residence of such people of color, as have been or shall be emancipated in Virginia, or may hereafter become dangerous to the public safety." Governor Page, in communicating the resolution to the senators and representatives, says, "from the nature of the delicate business contemplated in the resolution, you will see the propriety of its being considered confidential."—Af. Rep. vol. 8, p. 97 to 106.

In 1816, the subject was again brought forward in the legislature of Virginia, and a resolution was adopted, requesting the executive to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or at some other place.

After laboring in vain for sixteen years, the project was abandoned by the legislature of Virginia, and a meeting was called in Washington, 21st December, 1816. Hon. H. Clay presiding for the purpose of forming a Colonization Society. It has been stated, that every one who spoke at its formation was a slaveholder! In the memorial of the managers of the society to con-

gress soon after the organization, it is stated, "this brief and correct history of the origin of the American Colonization Society, evinces that it sprang from a deep solicitude for southern interests, and among the most competent to discern, and to promote them."

Such was the origin of this notorious Society yet the public have often been told that it originated with a few pious individuals and with a view to the temporal and spiritual good of the colored people in America and Africa!!

Rev. Robert Finley, of N. J. is claimed as a principal founder of the Colonization Society.—African Repository Vol. 1, No. 1. In a letter from him dated, Feb. 14, 1815, he says "Could the free blacks be sent to Africa, a three fold benefit would arise.—We should be clear of them—we should send to Africa, a population partly civilized and christianized, and our blacks would be put in a better situation." Gen. Mercer, a Virginia slaveholder, also claims the honor.

Object of the Society.

This is stated in the second article of the constitution to be, "to colonize with their consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient."

Here it is to be noticed that no fundamental principle is asserted—no reason for its action whatever, assigned. Whether it has no principles, or whether it would be advisable to leave these to be defined by agents according to the degrees of latitude, others must judge. Another thing. The benefit of Africa was no part of the original plan; for the constitution says, "such other place," &c. At all events the framers of the society, say that it "arose from a deep solicitude for southern interests."

The conversion of Africa to Christianity, however, by its "partly civilized" missionaries, has long been one of the leading objects of the Society—indeed, the strongest at the north. It has long been claimed as the only mode of access to Africa by religious influence, and the American Board, as well as other Missionary societies, sought its supposed advantages. As the Board have now totally separated from the colonies, as being too unprincipled and mercenary to allow of longer alliance, we present to our readers a concise history of the connection of the Board with colonization, whose experience will settle this whole matter. Those who heard Mr. Gurley, will bear in mind his statements—that the Board had no other difficulty with the colony except that relating to military service, and his glowing descriptions of the towns, cities, and cultivated fields, &c., while in the capital, after a quarter of a century, there is not a rod of road.

The following was prepared by Rev. A. A. Phelps, of Boston.

From the Emancipator and Free American.

The Deed done.

AMERICAN MISSIONS AND AMERICAN COLONIES DIVORCED.

BROTHER LEAVITT, I have just returned from the meeting of the American Board at Norwich. It was the largest meeting that body has ever had—nearly 400 members, corporate and honorary, being present, besides some 200 other friends, making some 600 strangers, who were all welcomed to the hospitality of the good people there. What with the strangers from abroad and residents, when the Lord's supper was administered on Thursday afternoon, the number of communicants was so great that all others had to be excluded from the house and yet the house, though large, was filled, above, below, the aisles, and all. It was truly a great meeting, an interesting meeting, and as important in its influence as it was great.

But what was done, at this great meeting, affecting the interest of the slave? The great thing done is the action of the Board in respect to their mission in Western Africa. That action is a distant confession, that the oft repeated expectations of the Board of important aid to be derived from the colonies in the establishment and conduct of missions there, have proved a perfect failure; that so far from helping, the colony at Cape Palmas has actually broken up their mission; and that in order to its quiet and successful conduct they are compelled to remove it beyond the colonial jurisdiction.

That your readers may the better appreciate the value and force of the action of the prudential committee and subsequently of the Board, allow me to direct their attention a moment to the past.

In former days, when the Colonization scheme had the confidence of the community generally, and before its merits were called in question by the abolitionists, the Board, through its official organs and agents, endorsed and sanctioned the scheme on its merits, as such. They did so, (1) by always speaking favorably of it, when speaking of it at all, (2) by approving and endorsing it in express terms, (See Herald, 1822, p. 239; 1827, pp. 124, 393;) (3) by frequently reprinting with approbation and at considerable length, vindications of, and arguments for the scheme from the society's annual reports, and from the speeches and printed documents of its friends; also by giving cir-

culation and seeming sanction, in the same way, to the flattering, but contradictory and mistaken representations of the Society in respect to the health, climate, schools, social, moral, and religious condition, and general prosperity of the colonies.

Endorsements of this latter kind were continued, though less fully, down to 1835, and in one or two instances, into 1836.—From this period the organs and agents of the Board have spoken rather of the colonies. These they have ever, until recently, spoken of as affording important and sometimes even indispensable facilities in the establishment and conduct of missions in Western Africa. For instance, in 1828, (Herald, p. 393,) the colony is 'the abode of freedom and intelligence, and a dispenser of civilization and Christianity to Africa.' In 1833, (Am. Rep., p. 90) 'The Colonization Society of Maryland, which is commencing operations on a plan which promises great ultimate success, has given its cordial assent to our establishing a mission on the site of its projected colony, and availing ourselves of all the protection that colony can afford.'—

And 'the main dependence of our mission in Africa, so far as means are concerned, must be upon the labors of pious natives and colonists.' In the same year also, one of the 'Missionary papers,' was 'Western Africa considered as a field for American missions.' This was the paper for July, and was issued in June, and scattered broadcast, to the number of some 30,000 or 40,000 over the land. It gave a flattering account of the colony generally, and said, 'The American colony of Liberia, is of immense value and importance in relation to American missions in Western Africa.' In 1834 the declaration (Am. Rep., p. 38,) is, 'Nor should the fact be omitted, that though we have no immediate connection with the colony at Cape Palmas, that colony may be expected to afford us some important facilities.'—

At present it would be vain to think of sending a mission into the interior, without previously occupying a station upon the coast.' In 1835, (Am. Rep., p. 36,) we have the following—'Although our mission has no immediate connection with the colony at Cape Palmas, it is important to remark that almost all the colonists were engaged in the culture of the soil, and that the prospects of the infant community were thought by Mr. Wilson, to be remarkably encouraging. The kindness uniformly shown by the Governor, Dr. Hall, to our mission is gratefully acknowledged, both by Mr. Wilson, and by the committee.'—Such is the climate, and such is the state of African society, that, until a regular steam navigation is established on the Niger, a mission cannot be sustained in the interior without a preparatory station somewhere upon the coast; and the colonies furnish incomparably greater facilities for such stations than can be found elsewhere.

Such were the expectations with which the mission of the Board to Western Africa was undertaken, and for a while prosecuted. Let us see how they have been realized in actual experience.

On the 28th of June, 1834, Rev. JAMES TEMPLE, a colored man, who had been to the colony, and who, on his return, bore letters of commendation from Governor Pinney, made a declaration in the city of New York, was allowed it to be published in the Emancipator, at the time, over his own signature, to the following effect: 'The colony is a GREAT HINDRANCE to missionary operations in Africa: there is no prospect of success in missionary efforts unless the missionaries SEPARATE themselves FROM the colony and go into the interior.' This testimony was of course discredited by the great body of the people; and it passed away unheeded except by the few reflecting, but despised abolitionists. How wonderfully has God, in his providence, now forced the conviction of its verity on the whole American church.

In January, 1834, Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop arrived at Monrovia, as missionaries of the American Board, with instructions to survey the coast and fix on the most eligible spot for a mission. They fixed on a spot at Cape Palmas, within the territorial limits of the Maryland colony—six acres of land having been tendered by the agent of the colony for the purpose of the mission.—In assigning their reason for this, (See Miss. Herald 1834, p. 212, &c.) they say:—

'A fort will be built, (by the colony,) and a small settlement formed at the outset, just by the side of a very large and populous native town. The site chosen for the mission settlement is half a mile distant. It is true we had very serious doubts as to the expediency of taking any measures for the immediate erection of the house in the neighborhood of the colony; first, from apprehension that the colony might EMBARRASS our future efforts for the improvement of the natives; and in the second place, we had fears lest in case of any contact between the colonists and natives, the latter might be tempted to destroy it, situated as it would be out of the protection of the colony. Any apprehension, however, that might be entertained of violence to a missionary establishment from the natives would be greatly relieved by the consideration, that they manifested a strong desire for the education of their children, and we took all the pains we could to impress the minds of the king and his people with the fact, that the MISSION is to be entirely distinct from the colony and will be IDENTIFIED with the INTEREST OF THE NATIVES.'

Showing that in order to make any headway in their work or gain any footing in the confidence of the natives, the mission must needs begin, by taking sides with them

against the colonists—an instructive experience truly.

The mission proceeded in its work, and in 1836, (Herald, p. 344) Mr. Wilson gives us another chapter of its experience as follows:

'The lawless depredations of the natives upon the property of the American frequently threatened serious consequences, and we know not what moment it may lead to open hostility. We have no particular fears on our own account, for our destiny and mission are in the hands of our Heavenly Father. Besides, I trust that our personal influence would be a sufficient guaranty of safety from any violence from the natives; and I hold myself aloof from all matters of dispute between them and the Americans, in order that I might be a daysman in case of serious collision.'

'So far as governmental protection is necessary to missionary operations, Cape Coast Castle is decidedly preferable to this place or Liberia. And since I have alluded to Cape Coast, allow me to say that I feel more than anxious that you should locate a mission there. In some important respects, besides that of the protection of the English government, it proposes advantages over every other point along the coast. It is unoccupied by any mission; the natives are numerous and intelligent; the country is beautiful, and compared with other parts, it is healthful; access can readily be had to the Ashantee people. Indeed, if I may quote credible authority, a missionary might take up his residence with entire safety at Cape Coast, the capital of their country.'

On these representations the Committee of the Board voted to establish a mission at Cape Coast Castle as soon as suitable men could be found, but from various causes this has not yet been done. 1837 came, and with it the very occasion for acting as 'days man,' that Mr. Wilson had feared. That Colony that was going to protect him and his mission had to be protected by him!—An affair occurred in which (Herald 1837, p. 456) Mr. Wilson says—'the faith of the officer of the colony was broken—perhaps unintentionally.' The result was a rising and a rush of the natives upon a party of colonists, who fled to the mission house for refuge.' Says Mr. Wilson,—

'Picture to yourself, a band of five hundred savages, armed with guns, cutlasses and spears, intoxicated with revenge, and intent upon shedding blood; and when you connect with this scene hundreds of demoniacal voices, fierce yells, war-horns and bells, you may have an idea of what I wish to describe. I found it necessary to place myself in front of our gate to prevent bloodshed within our very doors. And here I was treated with far more deference than I had expected. They were surprised that I was so confident as to place myself unarmed in their midst, and not one single individual offered the least disrespect. By the assistance of one or two head men, I succeeded in rallying the whole mob, and made them a talk. At the close of this they agreed to seat themselves where they were, and remain so until the king and myself could go and have an understanding with the agent in relation to the cause of dissatisfaction. Our communication was satisfactory, and the mob for a time was quieted. All communications, however, between the Americans on the Cape and those in the country was cut off—myself and one or two others had free course. My house became an asylum for twenty five or thirty Americans, and I found it necessary to be up all night to prevent aggression, as the fever of excitement had not yet cooled.—Some of the Americans (colonists) who were the particular objects of vengeance, we found necessary to lock up in our pantry and other places of privacy. No disturbance however took place during the night, and the next morning a palaver was called. The governor, his assistant, and a few of the heads of the government were present. The

'It would be interesting and instructive here to quote from the files of the Missionary Herald a great variety of statements of a general character, showing the intentionality of the attacks and letters of the missionaries, but letting a flood of light upon the real state of things in the colonies. For instance, I have in my possession a letter from a friend in Western Africa, dated 'Cape Palmas, April 8, 1842,' containing information of a most startling character, which I am not yet at liberty to publish, though I hope to be by and by. One of the least surprising of its statements, and which I venture to publish because I find the same already published in the Missionary Herald is this—'I see by the American papers, that it is contemplated to build a road back from Monrovia into the Bush country, 20 or 30 miles, to bring in the trade of the natives. The proposition sounds curious enough to one who has recently been at Monrovia. There is not a rod of road in the town, containing 800 inhabitants, and the seat of government of the colony. Narrow footpaths, winding around large rocks and clumps of bushes, lead from the wharf to the town. And you will recollect that this place lives by trade with vessels and the natives. All goods must be carried or tumbled up these paths, and the ascent is quite steep. In the town it is no better, only it is more level. Still, people in the States say they will soon have a road back into the bush!'

Turn now to the Missionary Herald, for 1832, p. 239, and in the journal of Mr. Wynkoop we have the following—'The ascent to the town (Monrovia) is by rough winding PATHS, over grounds uncultivated, and in many places thickly overgrown with shrubbery. The streets are said to be laid out at right angles, but it requires a nice observation to discover their course, with one or two exceptions, as the ROCKS AND BUSHES have been permitted to stand undisturbed over them.'—Much similar information, coming out incidentally, might be quoted from the Herald, but your limits will not allow.

king took the high ground to denounce the authority of the American Governor, and to contend that he should not remain at Cape Palmas. At this juncture, I found it necessary to bring all the influence I had to bear on the case, and several hours elapsed before I could get them even to give him a hearing.'

And these were that same Governor and colonists who were to afford such grand protection to the mission in case of need!—This and kindred experiences of the mission opened the eyes of the committee at home to their mistake. And accordingly in the annual Report for 1838 p. 57, instead of the former flattering accounts of facilities to be rendered to the mission by the colonies, we have the following:

'Mr. Wilson says there are as many as 93 native inhabitants for every square mile within the territory of the Grebo tribe; and he regards the interior, as far as he has had opportunity to observe, as being almost, if not quite, as densely peopled. This is a population considerably greater than that of the State of Massachusetts and Connecticut; and the soil is said not to be of a superior quality.—It is obvious from hence, that the colonies on the coast will need to exercise great care lest they prove injurious to the native population by crowding into too narrow limits, or getting into hostilities with them'

more, and Crosby of Charleston, and A. G. Phelps, Esq. of New York as committee who subsequently submitted the following:

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the communication relative to the mission at Cape Palmas, report:

They have examined the documents accompanying the communications, and the correspondence between the Secretary of the Board and the President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, so far as their limited time would allow, and that they fully concur in the conclusion at which the Prudential Committee have arrived, that it is expedient if not absolutely necessary to the successful operations of the mission that it should be removed from the territory of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas.—To give a full and detailed account of all the difficulties which exist in carrying on the missionary operation of the Board within the limits of this colony in Western Africa, would occupy more time than it is possible for the committee to devote to the subject during the session of the Board.

In bringing this subject before the Board for its advice and direction, the Prudential Committee very properly declined to bring into question the merits of the scheme of colonization, or the general policy of the Maryland Society, of its colony at Cape Palmas; as not necessary to the objects of the Board as a missionary institution merely.—And for the same reason, your committee think it their duty to refrain from discussing that subject in this report.

The following is a brief statement of some difficulties which have been found to exist in the successful prosecution of the missionary labors of this Board within the bounds of the Maryland Colony.

The first station of the mission to Western Africa, established in 1834, was planted at Cape Palmas, at a place now called Fair Hope, within the bounds of the territory of the Maryland Colonization Society; and upon lands which were granted by the then agent of that society, to be held by this Board so long as they should be required for missionary purposes. Under this grant the station was occupied by Rev. J. Leighton Wilson and wife, the first missionary of the Board to Western Africa. Two other stations were subsequently formed at Rocktown, and Fishertown, both at that time beyond the bounds of the Colonial territory; though the station at Rocktown, by a subsequent purchase, by the society, is now included within its limits. Nothing occurred to bring the mission into collision with the colony until 1838, when an attempt to collect a military fine from a native colored man in the employ of the mission as a teacher, was made, under the provisions of an ordinance passed by the Maryland Society for the government of this colony. The 32d section of that ordinance required all males residing within the territory of the colony, to be enrolled in the general militia; and rendered them liable to be called upon, at the discretion of the agent, in defence of the colony, under officers appointed by him.—This attempt to coerce military duty from colored persons in the employ of the mission as teachers, was resisted by Mr. Wilson as inconsistent with the spirit of the missionary operations of this Board; whose missionaries are taught to rely upon the strong arm of Jehovah, instead of the sword for their protection and defence, in their attempts to carry the gospel of peace to the dark and benighted heathen world. This subject of difference between Mr. Wilson and Governor Russell, the colonial agent was referred to the Prudential Committee of the Board and to the Maryland Society, and was, for the time, satisfactorily adjusted. By the correspondence which then took place between the Secretary of the Board and the President of the Maryland Society, it was arranged by the latter that missionaries going from this country as such, whether white or colored, and whose characters at Cape Palmas continued to be that of missionaries only, should be exempted alike from the duties and privileges of citizens of the colony. And it was supposed as a settled principle of law, that foreigners residing for a temporary purpose, only, within the limits of the colony, could not be called upon to do military duty, or to perform other services of a like character, which citizens of the colony, as such, were liable to perform. In May, 1841, however, our missionaries ascertained that the Maryland Society had determined that all the natives of Africa who came to reside within the limits of the colonial territory, even for special and temporary purposes, were to be subjected to the performance of military service, and a liability to be called upon to bear arms against the native tribes to which they belonged. And in accordance with this determination, several young men employed by the mission as teachers, preachers, printers, &c. belonging to tribes and communities of natives beyond the limits of the colony, and owing no allegiance to its government, were fined for not performing military duty. These facts having been communicated to the Prudential Committee of the Board, a correspondence was again opened with the Maryland Society, through its President, in November last, which finally resulted in resolutions by the Prudential Committee, that they left bound in justice to their missionaries to enter their serious and earnest protest against the enforcement of this military regulation of the Maryland Colonization Society against the missionaries and assistant missionaries of this Board at Cape Palmas, and their native helpers and pupils, respectfully requesting the Board of Managers of that Society to give to their agent such instructions as would effectually

Reluctant still to leave the colony, while yet on the same pages, in an extract from Mr. Wilson, is this:

'I think both Cape Lahon and St. Andrews inviting points for missionary operations; and their REMOTENESS both from European and American settlements is NOT ONE OF THE LEAST ENCOURAGING CIRCUMSTANCES TO MAKE THEM SO.'

'It must not be expected that a missionary (at these points) could at once penetrate the interior by either of these routes, for he would be resisted by the marauding tribes, until it is perfectly understood that his object is religious and commercial.'

Such were the intimations of 1839. 1840 and 1841 were years of ominous silence.—But in 1842, in a manner alike honorable to the Prudential Committee and the Board, the silence is broken. At an early stage of the meeting just held at Norwich, Du. ANDERSON, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, submitted the following paper to the Board, and moved its reference, with the following preamble:

WEST AFRICAN MISSION AND THE COLONY.

In prosecuting the mission at Cape Palmas certain difficulties have arisen with the colony at that place, which were not anticipated at the outset. These are of a nature to affect the happiness of the mission and its ultimate prosperity; and the committee, not being able to bring about the removal of the evils in question, have authorized the mission to seek an eligible location elsewhere; and Messrs. Wilson and Griswold have proceeded eastward, with that object in view. If such a location be found, and the lives of the missionaries be spared, it is supposed that the mission will remove from within the territory of the Maryland Colony of Cape Palmas. There are obvious reasons, however, why the committee should ask counsel of the Board, before this is done.

In submitting the documents necessary for this purpose, to be referred, if it be deemed proper, for the deliberate consideration of a special committee, the Prudential Committee do not bring into question the merits of the scheme of colonization, or the general policy of the Maryland State Colonization Society, or that of its colony at Cape Palmas. As it is not necessary to our object as a missionary institution, to go into those inquiries, so Christian courtesy would seem to forbid them at this time. But the effect which the policy of the Maryland State Colonization Society and its colony is having upon our duty as a Board in our mission to Western Africa, is a subject from which the Prudential Committee are not able to escape, and which they may properly submit to the Board, with all the documents necessary to form an intelligent opinion in relation to it.

The subject was referred to Chancellor Walworth, Rev. Drs. Snell, Beaman and Anderson; Rev. Messrs. Hamner, of Balti-

more, and Crosby of Charleston, and A. G. Phelps, Esq. of New York as committee who subsequently submitted the following:

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Such were the intimations of 1839. 1840 and 1841 were years of ominous silence.—But in 1842, in a manner alike honorable to the Prudential Committee and the Board, the silence is broken. At an early stage of the meeting just held at Norwich, Du. ANDERSON, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, submitted the following paper to the Board, and moved its reference, with the following preamble:

WEST AFRICAN MISSION AND THE COLONY.

In prosecuting the mission at Cape Palmas certain difficulties have arisen with the colony at that place, which were not anticipated at the outset. These are of a nature to affect the happiness of the mission and its ultimate prosperity; and the committee, not being able to bring about the removal of the evils in question, have authorized the mission to seek an eligible location elsewhere; and Messrs. Wilson and Griswold have proceeded eastward, with that object in view. If such a location be found, and the lives of the missionaries be spared, it is supposed that the mission will remove from within the territory of the Maryland Colony of Cape Palmas. There are obvious reasons, however, why the committee should ask counsel of the Board, before this is done.

In submitting the documents necessary for this purpose, to be referred, if it be deemed proper, for the deliberate consideration of a special committee, the Prudential Committee do not bring into question the merits of the scheme of colonization, or the general policy of the Maryland State Colonization Society, or that of its colony at Cape Palmas. As it is not necessary to our object as a missionary institution, to go into those inquiries, so Christian courtesy would seem to forbid them at this time. But the effect which the policy of the Maryland State Colonization Society and its colony is having upon our duty as a Board in our mission to Western Africa, is a subject from which the Prudential Committee are not able to escape, and which they may properly submit to the Board, with all the documents necessary to form an intelligent opinion in relation to it.

The subject was referred to Chancellor Walworth, Rev. Drs. Snell, Beaman and Anderson; Rev. Messrs. Hamner, of Balti-

prevent any agitation of that subject for the future. These resolutions having been communicated to the President of that Society, and laid before the Board of Managers, they came to the conclusion that the interest of their colony required the enforcement of this military regulation against the native teachers, and others in the employ of the missionaries of the Board; and they accordingly communicated to the Prudential Committee their fixed determination to adhere to their ordinance in that respect.

If this were the only difficulty in the case your committee might have hoped, from the Christian courtesy with which the whole correspondence has been carried on, between the President of the Society and the Secretary of the Board, that some arrangement of that subject might still have been effected, which would have relieved this Board from the painful necessity of removing their mission from the limits of the territory of the colony. But the Colonization Society at home, and its local government at Cape Palmas, have thought it necessary, in protecting the peculiar interests of its citizens as colonists, to adopt other regulations which have perplexed and embarrassed the operations of the mission to a considerable extent. Among other things, a law has been passed by the colonial government to confine the right of trading or dealing in merchandise to the citizens of the colony, with certain exceptions. By the operation of this law, the missionaries are restricted from disposing of merchandise &c., sent out to them for the payment of persons in the employ in the colony, at an advance upon its cost. And as the usual price at which such goods are sold by others in payment for labor, materials &c., is at one hundred per cent. advance, the practical operation of the law appears to be to compel the missionaries to pay nearly double what is paid by others for the same services &c., as there is little or no money in circulation there.

Another law provides that persons of African descent emigrating to the colony for employment shall obtain a certificate of residence under a heavy penalty for each day's neglect; which certificate of residence brings them necessarily within the operation of the ordinance relative to military duty. And as almost the only persons of that description, who come into the colony for employment, are teachers whom the missionaries have procured from different parts of the coast, the missionaries have reason to consider this law as particularly aimed at them by the local government of the colony, and as intended to embarrass them in procuring such teachers and retaining them in their service.

Your committee, however, from the correspondence of the missionaries and otherwise, have arrived at the conclusion, that the real cause of the difficulty of continuing missionary operations within the territorial bounds of the colony, with the view of extending the blessings of Christianity to the native tribes of this part of benighted Africa, lies much deeper than the gratification of unkind feelings on the part of the colonists towards the missionaries of the Board. And that the inherent difficulty of the case is the fact, that the local authorities of the colony find, or at least suppose, that the temporal interests of the colonists, as such, necessarily conflict with the objects of the Board, in establishing its missionary stations in the colony, or its neighborhood, to civilize and Christianize the native inhabitants. It is perfectly natural that the government of a colony possessing territorial jurisdiction and exercising civil power therein, should direct its attention to the increase of the wealth, the supply of the temporal wants, and the securing of the personal safety of the colonists rather than to the spiritual good of the native inhabitants of the country in which such colony is planted; while the attention of the faithful missionaries of the Board located within the colony is primarily, if not exclusively, directed to the latter object. The result of such a conflict of interests and of duties between the colonists and missionaries, has been, in this case, to render the colonists hostile both to the native inhabitants of the coast and to the missionaries who are laboring for the spiritual welfare of such natives; and thus, to render a removal of the mission necessary as well as expedient.

This report was unanimously adopted. It speaks for itself. It professes not to pass judgement upon the merits of colonization, as such, but the facts it states involve the whole question. That which they speak of as the 'real cause' of the difficulties is decisive of the whole matter. More facts, I doubt not, would have been given to the public, but for an injunction laid upon the publication, not by the missionaries, but by other persons concerned in communicating them, or vouching for their accuracy, to the Board. What they are, I cannot say—only, that they are such, that my informant said, "If they were all given to the public, they would kill colonization for ever."—and he until recently was himself, I believe, a colonizationist. As it is, it is certainly desirable, and would seem alike due to the public and the respective parties in the case, that the statements of the missionaries at least should be given to the public, with or without the vouchers, just as freely and fully as in the case of the difficulties at the Sandwich Islands. But, whether given or not, the report, now adopted and sent forth to the world by the American Board, removing its missions beyond the territorial limits of the colony, because they cannot be quietly and successfully prosecuted there, is a deliberate proclamation that all expectations of help from the colonies in the prosecution of missions are a delusion; a solemn confirmation of the testimony of Mr. Temple, that "there is no prospect of success in missionary efforts unless the missionaries separate themselves from the colony and go into the interior;" and an official, public declaration of a DIVORCE OF AMERICAN MISSIONS FROM AMERICAN COLONIES. And this done, the last tie that binds colonization to the hearts and confidence of New England, mind is cut, and the great obstacle to a unity of views and action on the question

of slavery and its abolition, is, as it seems to me, taken out of the way.

Methodist Missions.

The Methodist Missionary Society has a mission in Liberia, for the support of which, large appropriations have been made. It is by far the most expensive mission they have, as they must support not only the Missionaries, but to a great extent the Methodist population.

They have had a serious difficulty with the government of the colony, particularly on account of its demanding duties on goods &c. for the mission. The Governor threatened to drive Rev. Mr. Seys from the colony, if it cost his blood, because he resisted those demands. But the controlling influences in the Missionary society were staunch colonizationists, Mr. Seys has come to this country, and the affair is hushed up for the present.

The Baptist Missionaries on the coast, have given their testimony, that the colony is a serious obstacle to the christianization of Africa.

Rev. Ivory Clark, a worthy Baptist Missionary at Edina, (near Liberia) writes as follows, March 25, 1840.

"Almost every missionary with whom I have any acquaintance deprecates the deadly influence of the colonists on the natives."—[Christian Reflector, July 11, 1840.]

So much for the futile, unscriptural effort to unite trade and missions, for the conversion of Africa.

Slave Trade.

The suppression of the slave trade has been another of the bloated pretensions of Colonization. Its agents are American "nuisances"—"curses"—hence, says Mr. Gurley, who "are sunk so low as scarcely to be reached by the light of heaven;"—these are not only to christianize that dark continent, but stop the slave trade. They, themselves, perhaps have been sold a dozen times by christian men, who claimed a perfect moral and legal right so to do. This is their education.

What are the facts? How have they succeeded? The trade has not been diminished in the least, but rather increased; and probably during no one year has that colony been clear of participation in it, notwithstanding colonization reports and speeches, have abolished it nearly every year. "No slaver dares come within one hundred miles of the settlement."—[Rev. Dr. Hawkes' speech at Col. Meeting in N. York, Oct. 1833.]

"The slave trade has been utterly destroyed along its (Liberia's) entire coast."—[Report Phil-Yong Mer's Col. Soc. Feb. 24, 1835, U. S. Gaz. March 4, 1835.]

Multitudes of such reports have been made. Now see facts, on Colonization authority.

"The trade now exists even on the territory; and a little to the north and south of Liberia it is seen in its true characters of fraud, rapine, and blood."—[A. f. Repository Vol. 13, p. 13.—1830.]

"I hope the Board will adopt some more effectual measures for suppressing the slave trade within the territory of Liberia."—[Letter of A. D. Williams, Agt. Soc. at Liberia, Sept. 10, 1840. Af. Rep. Vol. 6, p. 275.]

"The cursed slave trade, I regret to say, is still carried on between this and Sierra Leone."—[Letter of Rev. Mr. Cox, Monrovia, April 8, 1833. Af. Rep. Vol. 9, p. 252.]

"I have had constant difficulty with the natives in consequence of the wars in which they are engaged and the capture of persons to sell as slaves, some of whom have been taken from our purchased territories. Bounties have been sent from Spanish Slavers into the St. Paul's, and slaves have been bought in that river."—[Letter from Gov. of Liberia, Jan. 8, 1836.]

The St. Paul's penetrates the very heart of Liberia; its mouth is within a few miles of Monrovia, and Caldwell and Millsburg are on its banks.

"Within a year four slave factories have been established almost within sight of the colony."—[Capt. Nicholson's report to Sec. of the Navy, Jan. 8, 1837.] By colony he undoubtedly means Monrovia.

The British Parliament, about two years since, published an intercepted letter from the Capt. of a slaver to his owner in Cuba, dated Little Bassa, (Liberia) Sept. 8, 1838, as follows:

"To-morrow the schooner sails for New Statos, (in Liberia) to take on board a cargo of slaves which I have ready there. I have been obliged to leave one of my best men, REBECK, ELMS, before at CAPE MESURADA." (Monrovia.)

"Before my arrival here, business of every kind in the colony had become exceedingly dull. * * * In this state of things, while our mechanics could find no employment at home, the slavers offered them plenty of work, high wages and good Spanish Doubloons for pay. The temptation was irresistible."—[Letter of Gov. Buchanan, Aug. 10, 1839.]

"In this vicinity they have not bought slaves for many years past, but it has been a favorite resort for the purchase of rice for the slave factories, and the article which the purchasers have given in exchange for the rice has been rum, the influence of which, upon a community like this, needs not to be told."—[General Letter of the Missionaries at Capt. Palmas—Miss. Herald, June, 1840.]

Other proofs of participation in the trade could be presented to almost any extent, did space allow. These facts ought to surprise no one—they are precisely such as should have been expected. The emigrants are—and must be—southern slaves, brought up in the midst of the heathenism of slavery, where traffic in men is the leading traffic of the community, most of the officers of the society that sent them out are slaveholders, their own interest was the sole object for which they went, and while poor and starving as they often are, if they can make money by aiding the slavers, who would be surprised should they do it?—And should the colony continue to exist in-

dependent of foreign power, what assurance can be offered—what improbability even—that it will not plunge into the trade without restraint?

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain, declared in their late treaty, that the slave trade could not be stopped until all markets are closed. They forgot colonization altogether!

Colonization and Free People of Color.

The Constitution of the society declares the exclusive object to be, to colonize free people of color. For the reason, we must look to colonization writings and speeches. This, Mr. Gurley asserted to arise from the purest benevolence to the colored people; and the charge is repelled, that it is sought to rid the country of what colonizationists may regard a pernicious and dangerous population.

But how does this benevolence seek to accomplish its object? 1st. By making the colored population, without discrimination, so odious that their condition will be insufferable.

"Of all descriptions of our population, and of either portion of the African race, the free persons of color are by far, as a class, the most corrupt, depraved and abandoned."—[Speech of Mr. Clay, president of the society, Af. Rep. Vol. 6, p. 12.]

"This class of persons—a curse and contagion wherever they reside."—[Af. Rep. Vol. 3, p. 203.]

"There is a class (free blacks) among us, introduced by violence, notoriously ignorant, degraded and miserable, mentally diseased, broken spirited,—scarcely reached in their debasement by the heavenly light."—[Ed. Af. Rep. Vol. 1, p. 68.]

"The free blacks are a greater nuisance than even the slaves themselves."—[Address of C. C. Harper, Af. Rep. Vol. 2, p. 189.]

Do they take these miserable men by the hand and seek their good? No. They spread the dark, dismal cloud of utter despair over every hope and aspiration. And lest some influence should relax the antipathy with which they are regarded, and cause a ray of hope to play upon their brows on this side of the globe, it is declared beyond the control, not only of the "friends of humanity, but of any human power," and is blasphemously called "AN ORIENTATION OF PROVIDENCE, and no more to be changed than the laws of nature."—[Sec. 15th, Report A. C. S. p. 47.]

The free people of color are "thus degraded by circumstances, which, here admit NOT OF CHANGE."—[General Circular, signed R. R. Gurley, Sec. Washington, May 1, 1838.]

"It is neither wise nor benevolent (here) to encourage hopes in the minds of the colored race."—[Letter from Mr. Gurley, N. Y. Observer, June, 1840.]

Mr. Gurley stated here publicly, that he opposed not in the least the improvement of colored people. "Build churches," says he, "support schools for them, we discourage it not at all!"

But colonization goes farther. It invokes the aid of legal oppression and persecution, to accomplish its jesuitical benevolence.

"We do not ask that the provisions of our constitution and statute book should be so modified as to relieve and exalt the condition of the colored people, whilst they remain with us. Let these provisions stand in ALL THEIR RIGOR to work out the unbought good of these people."—[Memorial of N. York Col. Soc. to the Legislature.]

More despotism sentiments than these and more deserving of execration, were never uttered.

Just in proportion as the fell spirit of colonization has prevailed, the oppression of its victims has followed.

This is perfectly natural. Stigmatize, declare a nuisance, subject to "prejudices which religion itself cannot subdue,"—as a "curse" to the land, any class of inhabitants, and outrage, mobs and bloodshed will follow. Those infamous laws of Maryland against this class of persons, were demanded and enacted under this influence. So in Louisiana, so in every state, in proportion as colonization has prevailed. This was one strong reason that led Mr. Birney, although an agent in the south for that society, and before he knew any thing of abolitionists, to renounce it, and write a pamphlet against it of unequalled ability.

Said a very worthy colored minister a few days since, who had travelled and preached in different parts of the country; "Whenever I go into a place where colonization influence prevails, I am insulted, shut out of meeting houses and private families, sneered at and abused." The colored people saw the nature of this plan early, and instantly denounced it. At a national convention in Philadelphia, in 1817, of more than 3000 colored people held to consider this subject; and at others in Richmond, Baltimore, New York, Providence, Boston, and attested by all the most intelligent free people of color in the land, not a dissenting voice was heard to such resolutions as the following:

"Resolved, That all the projects which contemplate our removal from the land of our birth and affections, will be looked upon as speculative, detestable, traitorous."

Such has been their uniform position, and for many years none could be induced to emigrate except slaves, who accepted of Liberia only as the alternative to the torments of slavery. And this is what is called—"their consent."—the same "consent" as that with which the martyrs went to the stake. Yet Mr. Gurley talks about their "panting" to go to Africa!

The colored people have ever regarded this scheme as the most oppressive, powerful obstacle to their improvement. It has hung like a millstone about their necks, and like a barbed steel has drunk their spirits. They fought, they bled for their country, and now, without crime, this scheme would induce that country to disown, and cast them out as insufferably vile.

Several of her most splendid victories were achieved by their heroism, both by sea and land. Through two wars they struggled, dauntless, and unwearied, for their country. Said a worthy colored man the other day, "my grandfather fought on Bunker Hill, and through the war of the revolution; my father suffered and bled in the last war, and I claim this country as mine." Yet this colonization society called it patriotism, on the first of May, 1838, by the hand of its secretary, to send forth a circular like this:

"3. Our country has the deepest interest in the proposed work. The population which we would remove is injurious to the morals, the industry, and the strength of our nation. Colonization in Africa affords the only hope of deliverance from the evils of this population; evils of a character and magnitude severely felt already, and truly threatening to the future welfare of our country."

Mr. Gurley denied that the interest of slavery constituted any motive for colonization, although its founders declared it 'sprung from a deep solicitude for the southern interests.'—Hear also the 2d Report of the Managers, (p. 9.) "Colonization of the free people of color, will render the slave who remains in America more obedient, more faithful, more honest, and consequently more useful."

"By removing the most fruitful sources of discontent (free blacks) from among our slaves, we shall render them more industrious and attentive to our commands." (Address of Putnam, Geo. Colonization Society.)

"To remove these persons from among us, will increase the usefulness of those who remain in servitude, and with whose labors the country is unable to dispense." (Address to N. C. Colonization Soc. Af. Rep. vol. 3 p. 67.) "The removal of every single free black in America, would be productive of nothing but safety to the slaveholder!" (Af. Rep. 3, p. 202.)

Such quotations could be multiplied to almost any extent. Such is the influence of colonization upon the free colored population, and such the avowed objects for its promotion.

Influence of Colonization upon Slavery.

Mr. Gurley claims still that his scheme tends to promote emancipation, and abolish slavery. Let us look at this a moment. How is this result to be effected? The society appeals not to the conscience of the slaveholder, nor to his reputation, nor interest, nor fears, nor does it afford the influence of example, for it is believed that not one of its many slaveholding officers ever emancipated a slave through its influence. Instead of this, it depreciates and opposes emancipation, except for removal.

"It is a well established point, that the public safety forbids either the emancipation, or general instruction of slaves." (7th Report, p. 94.)

"What right, I demand, have the children of Africa to a homestead in the white man's country?" (Speech of Mr. Custis, 14th Report p. 21.)

"I am strongly opposed to emancipation in every shape and degree, unless accompanied by colonization." (Letter of R. G. Harper, Vice President, August, 20, 1817.)

But did they desire the removal of slavery, when could it be effected on their plan? The annual increase is not far from 60,000, and this society has been at work a quarter of a century, for fifteen years unopposed, and they have transported about 5,000, or between two and three week's increase, saying nothing about the old stock; when will it have effected a total separation of the races, and transported the present 3,000,000 of colored people from the country, with all their rapid increase?—There is not money enough on the globe to pay for it. They have spent \$700,000 already, together with the vast sums from government, and missionary sources, in removing 5000; how much then will it require to close up the job? A more childish, foolish scheme was never undertaken.

Pro-Slavery of Colonization.

It is a modern resort for colonization to claim the friendship of abolitionists, on account of alleged resemblance of the two systems. Mr. Gurley says there is nothing in them antagonistic to each other. "We present it not as opposed to anti slavery." This claim must be considered. Hear Mr. Archer, a distinguished Virginia colonizationist.

"There was but one way—that was to provide and keep open a drain for the excess of increase beyond the occasion of profitable employment. This could be effectually done by extending the plan of the Society." (15th Report, p. 23.)

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the solemn duty of every patriot and Philanthropist to discountenance and oppose the efforts of the anti slavery society."—(Colonization Society, Middletown Con. Mar. 6th 1834.)

The A. Colonization Society, Jan. 20 1833, "Resolved that the society view with the highest gratification, the continued efforts of the State of Maryland to accomplish her patriotic and benevolent system in regard to her colored population." The Journal of Commerce says, 'the intention of those laws was to expel the free colored people from the state.'

"Into their (the society's) accounts, the subject of emancipation does not enter at all."—(Af. Rep. vol. 3 p. 306.)

We hold their slaves as we hold their other property, sacred." J. S. Green before Amer. Colonization Society. (Af. Rep. vol. 1, p. 283.)

"To the slaveholders, we know your rights, say they, and we respect them." (Af. Rep. vol. 8 p. 190.)

"The rights of the master are to remain sacred in the eyes of this society." (Af. Rep. vol. 4 p. 274.)

It would be as humane to throw them from the decks of the middle passage, as to set them

free in this country." (Af. Rep. vol. 6 p. 226.)

"Slavery is an evil entailed upon the present generation of slaveholders, which they must suffer, whether they will or not." (Af. Rep. vol. 5 p. 179.)

"It is the business of the free, their safety requires it, to keep the slaves in ignorance."—(New York Colonization Society, 2d Anc.)

"We believe there is not the slightest moral turpitude in holding slaves, under existing circumstances in the South." (Af. Rep. vol. 9, p. 4.)

"It (the society) is no wise mingled or confounded with the broad sweeping views of a few fanatics in America who would urge us on to the sudden and total abolition of slavery."—(Af. Rep. vol. 3 p. 197.)

"Come, ye Abolitionists, away with your wild enthusiasm, my misguided philanthropy." (Af. Rep. vol. 7 p. 100.)

"The emancipation, to which the resolution directs your attention, is not that contemplated by a few visionary enthusiasts, and a still fewer number of reckless incendiaries among us." (Chancellor Walworth, N. Y. Oct. 9, 1833.)

"We owe it to ourselves not to remain silent spectators while this wild fire is running its course." &c. (T. Frelinghysen, Vice President before American Colonization Society, Jan. 21, 1834.)

But why multiply quotations? It is known to all that colonization has been arrayed against anti-slavery, in direct hostility from the hour of its birth. In its public acts it has denounced us as "mad," as "incendiary," as "enemies of the country," as "fanatics;" its presses without exception have been pouring abuse upon our cause, and representing our principles worse than French Jacobinism; they have exerted a leading influence to excite mobs against us, and the colored people, and even the late outrages in Philadelphia are pointed to by some of those papers, as evidence that colonization ought to be supported; no intelligent individual can be found, who has supported abolition only as he has renounced colonization; Colonizationists will seldom attend, even a prayer meeting for the slave, and sometimes when accidentally there, will immediately make their escape, and they seek the favor of the south by representing themselves the enemies of abolition.

Says the Charleston, S. C. Courier, June, 1840, "Mr. Elliot Cresson, agent of the American Col. Society, is now in our city, and has had interviews with many of our leading citizens, furnishing them with facts calculated to show the direct interest of the south, in sustaining the scheme of African colonization, as a means of counteracting the warfare of northern abolitionists, and foreign incendiaries against southern institutions. We commend Mr. Cresson. * * * No one can be more decided than he is in opposition to northern incendiaryism."

Yet Mr. Gurley comes here, before an intelligent audience, and says to abolitionists, "Our scheme is not antagonistic to your own. We are engaged in the same grand cause with you, give us therefore your support." We last week said this was "impudent," however politely it may have been done, and no honorable man would deny it in any other case; but if the facts are preferred to the term, we have no objection to exchanging them.

Thomas Fowell Buxton.

This great and good man was highly complimented by Mr. Gurley, as being essentially a colonizationist, and had he not been "seduced" several years ago to protest against it, would now give it his support. It is proper that Mr. Buxton should be heard against this charge of polite hypocrisy.

In a letter dated July 12, 1833, he says, "My views of colonization you are aware of. They do not fall far short of those expressed by my friend Mr. Cropper, when he termed its objects diabolical."

In 1840, Mr. B. in the 'world's convention,' renewed his protest against it, which he, Wilberforce and others, had formerly made. But the Col. Society, not satisfied with this, sent Mr. Gurley over to England in 1840, to see if Mr. B. and others could not be enlightened into the truth. After spending months in annoying and most persevering effort, he was recalled. By Mr. Gurley's request, Mr. B. sent him a letter as a finale of which the following is an extract, and taken from the London Patriot.

"My objection, then, lies not so much against the Colonization Society as set forth by the letter of its Constitution, as against those which I find promulgated in the speeches and writings of its advocates, and against what I believe to be the practical tendency of the Institution itself. I hardly need tell you that I am, in the fullest sense of the term an 'immediate abolitionist,' that I conscientiously believe that man can have no right to property in man, and that the restoration of freedom can in every country be effected without permanent injury to either party, and greatly to the eventual benefit of both master and slave. With this confession of my faith on this subject, how can I be expected to unite with a Society, which, by the mouth of its best advocates, and in almost all its public declarations, if it does not justify, yet palliates the iniquity of slavery? which, allowing the system to be an evil, soothes the conscience of the owner by maintaining it to be a necessary evil, obstructs the efforts of the abolitionists, by declaring immediate abolition to be impossible, which diverts attention from the great principles of truth on the subject, and, by holding out a hope of emancipation, which too obviously will take centuries to realize, tends practically to rivet the fetters of the slave! Further, I am of opinion, that the strong line of demarcation attempted between white and black, is unjust, and not accordant with the apostle's declaration that God 'hath made of one blood all nations of men!'" How can I

then support a Society which acknowledges

excuses, and fosters this spirit of caste? But I have still another objection; were a free people of color even indifferent, and willing to go as to stay, I question whether regarding the interests of the slave, it is justifiable measure to remove them. The who have escaped from bondage ought to be the natural protectors of those of their race who still remain in slavery, and I think it hard to press a plan to withdraw from them who have a few friends, their natural and ablest companions. The arguments employed for your scheme are, in themselves, most own, repulsive to me."

We make no comments upon this—the reader will make his own.

Henry Clay.

Mr. Gurley stated in his lecture here that Mr. Clay supported the Colonization Society on account of its tendency to promote immediate emancipation. Let him speak for himself. "If the question were submitted whether there should be either immediate gradual emancipation of all the slaves in the United States, without their removal, I have no doubt it would be unwise to emancipate them." (Speech of Mr. Clay to Ky. Soc., Af. Rep. vol. 6, p. 5.)

"From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it has consistently disclaimed all intention whatever of interfering in the smallest degree with the right of property, or the object of emancipation, gradual or immediate." (Speech of Mr. Clay, Af. Rep. vol. 6.)

The world knows well, that in his famous Speech in the U. S. Senate in 1820, Mr. Clay expressed himself in the strongest clearest terms against all emancipation, 'gradual or immediate.' He was opposed to any measure whatever having that end in view.

What then shall we make of Mr. Gurley's representation?

Daniel Webster.

The name of this man, too, was brought forward by Mr. Gurley, for great names are of the utmost importance to his scheme, and he was claimed as a friend to colonization. He stated that he once gave his approbation to it, but Mr. Gurley was very careful to say that he had not yet withdrawn his name.

The following testimony is from Levi Tappan, of New York, in the Emancipator of October 24, 1841. Mr. Tappan was doubtless on the committee referred to.

"About the year 1822, Mr. Gurley visited Boston, and held a meeting in Dr. Channing's vestry. He there unfolded the colonization scheme. The writer replied to arguments. It was agreed to have a large meeting. Accordingly a large meeting was held in Marlboro' Hotel—Daniel Webster, Esq., President. A set of resolutions was introduced. Judge Story and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. A large committee was chosen to report a Constitution of the Massachusetts State Colonization Society, if they saw fit. The committee exchanged views, and came to the conclusion to report a constitution of a society, the suppression of the slave trade! Daniel Webster said in the committee—'I am through this business. IT IS A SCHEME OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDERS TO GET rid of their FREE NEGROES. I'll have nothing to do with it.'"

Communication from Dr. Bacon.

The following is from the New York American, signed, "R. M. T. H." the signature Dr. Bacon, a scholar and a man of talent and brother of Dr. Bacon of New Haven. He was sent out to Liberia as a physician, but finding it miserable, starved and equal to be returned. Mr. Gurley stated here that there was but six months! While at Washington last winter, he saw the colonizationists seeking covertly to obtain an appropriation for the society, and exposed them in his correspondence for the paper named. Mr. Gurley replied to him, chiefly by quoting counter testimony, and a discussion is thus commenced which will demolish the last vestige of the corrupt scheme,—if Mr. G. does not retreat. As he is Mr. G's own witness, must take his testimony. But to the extracts.

"So much for Mr. Gurley's charge that I am an 'anonymous writer.' His next sentence contains a sneer at me as being 'in my own estimation' to an unseemly degree, because I have undertaken to testify freely of some very plain facts, of which became informed by the use of my eyes and ears, during a residence of two years and half on the West coast of Africa,—a year and seven months of which was occupied in the Liberian Colonies. My remarks may form their own conclusions as to the degree of self-esteem implied in a simple belief in the evidence of my own senses, and also as to the bitterness and malignity which these statements have excited in the colonizationist, to such a remarkable degree."

I have always been ready and desirous to publish all the knowledge I possessed on this subject on the first possible occasion, and difficulties "tedious to enumerate" have not prevented me from making a formal communication to the world in the ordinary modes. A considerable amount of material, partially prepared for the press are before me, and have lain on my hands for two years; but time and means to prosecute the painful task still fail me, though I do not yet wholly despair of being soon able to redeem my promises on this subject to the numerous friends—once like myself, who have aided me in my efforts of colonization."

But this occasion of betraying my practical knowledge of this subject, "wise in my own estimation," as my reverend friend deems me, I did not seek, though I gladly availed myself of it when it came in my way during my late occupations in Washington. I caught the colonizationists with

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, OCT. 12, 1842.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the abolition of slavery can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; and this, so far as the suffrage will go, shall not be wanting."—George Washington.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.



"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon."

We hope our readers will excuse the want of usual variety this week for we wish to remove that giant obstacle to the slaves cause. The facts presented may be valuable to preserve, or to send to some friend.

Mr. Lovejoy utterly demolished the visionary structure erected by Mr. Gurley here. On Monday evening last, by request, he made equally fatal work at Augusta.

Remember the meeting at Prospect. We should be glad to be there. Waldo must imitate the example of York last fall and winter.

The Ladies of North Yarmouth have responded to the appeal for aid in the tract cause, and as soon as we obtain some more encouragement we will put a tract to the press.

There is no election yet of representatives in Belgrade, or Waterville district. With their principles—always at the Polls, is the right doctrine.

The Bangor Courier was very confident that the whigs would succeed at the third trial for representative. What is the matter with you there friend?

A friend at New Sharon writes: "We have had a second trial for Representative, which was more encouraging than the first. At the first time we tied up the other parties; we have now tied them up more strongly."

At the first balloting the votes stood as follows:
Whigs 90, Dem. 158, Liberty 75.

Second ballot—Whigs 58, Dem. 110, Lib. 39.

F. O. J. Smith has been appointed Postmaster at Portland.

There was no choice of Representative at Bangor. The Liberty vote increased at each election.

The Freshman class in Bowdoin College already numbers 50.

For the Liberty Standard.

MR. WILLEY: I had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the American Board, recently held at Norwich. No subject presented before the Board, awakened a deeper interest, than that which related to slavery. The Report of a committee upon the subject gave, so far as appeared, universal satisfaction, and was unanimously adopted. In the report, the declaration of the preceding year, "that the Board can sustain no relation to slavery, which implies approbation of the system, and as a Board can have no connection or sympathy with it," was re-affirmed, plainly intimating "as the report proceeds to observe" "that we consider it (slavery) as one of the obvious evils which exist in the community, but the removal of which, though we regard it as an object of fervent desire and prayer, does not fall within our province as a Missionary Board."

With respect to the case of Mr. Wilson, the Board were informed that his wife had emancipated certain slaves under her control, and for aught which was known to the contrary, he might have emancipated his; that the secretaries of the Board had written to him upon the subject, and the expectation was confidently entertained, that his relation to them, if not already terminated, would soon be.

"As to the methods, which the Prudential Committee are pursuing to obtain funds, we know nothing," said the committee in their report, one of whom was the Rev. Dr. Hawes of Hartford, a well known abolitionist, "which any one could think exceptionable."

For the last two or three years the Board has had no agent in the Southern States. I do not know that its Prudential Committee have announced the determination never to send another; nor have they, as far as I know, expressed the contrary intention. It is well known that there are merchants and others at the South, who do not hold slaves, and whose property is not the product of slave labor. Can there be any impropriety in receiving, or soliciting their donations to the Missionary cause? No intelligent man

can desire the inquisitorial power with respect to the sources from which contributors obtain their funds, or to the motives by which they are influenced. They who give to such an object, if nothing is known to the contrary, should be presumed to obtain their money by fair means; and to give it from a right principle. As to the upholders and advocates of slavery, the American Board has so clearly "defined its position" with respect to that foul system of oppression, that it can no longer expect, nor desire their support. The friends of the slave, therefore, need not be apprehensive that its treasury will be polluted by any such "streams from the South," nor that they should incur the displeasure of Him who abhors robbery for burnt offering, by making the American Board the almoner of their bounty to the heathen.

B. TAPPAN.

Augusta, Oct. 10, 1842.

From the Bangor Gazette

Encouragement for Liberty Men.

The rapid increase of the Liberty party should encourage Liberty men to persevere. Within one year, in Maine, the Liberty vote has increased from less than 1700 to more than 4000, if we may judge from the returns already in. But this is not all; in towns and classes in this vicinity, where there have been several trials for Representatives, the Liberty vote has increased since the annual election. In this city there have been two trials since, for Representatives, and at the last trial the Liberty vote has increased 16 from the first. In class composed of Brewer and Orrington, the second trial—at which there was no election—took place last Monday, and there were eight more Liberty votes than there were at the first trial. It is usually the case that the votes of all parties fall off after the first trial. At the second trial in this city the whig vote fell off nearly a hundred—the democrat vote more than a hundred—while the Liberty vote fell off only fifteen. And, at the third trial, although the whigs made extra exertions, they were not able to poll so many votes as they did on the first trial for Governor.

In view of this, have not Liberty men ground for encouragement? The truth is that their principles are becoming understood, and when men understand them they can not help becoming Liberty men.

It becomes the members of this party, then, at every election—at every trial—to make exertions to elect their men. Let no one stay away from the polls, but on the other hand let each not only be sure to be there, but to take another Liberty man—a new one—with him.

British West Indies.—Important Experiment.

The most interesting fact which has met our eye in the West India files, is from the small colony of St. Lucia. It appears that the plan of cultivating the cane in joint shares between the proprietors and the laborers, in given proportions, has been tried this season in that little colony, and has been found to be perfectly successful. An experiment on this principle was recommended to be tried by Lord Stanley, and was at the time deemed altogether impracticable, by many persons professing to be thoroughly conversant with the negro character. If this specimen be a fair sample of the stock, however, it is not only an evidence of his lordship's superior sagacity, but is in itself of the first-rate importance, as bidding fair to regular consecutive exertion, than any incentive that has yet been applied. The little colony has suffered most severely from drought, throughout the season; and on the higher districts, many of the best canes will remain uncut; yet so well has the principle of giving the laborers an interest in the crop worked in practice, that the sugar produced is estimated to double that of last year, the produce of which was a considerable increase upon that of 1840. It is quite clear, indeed, that if the system can be brought to work generally, as well as in the case of St. Lucia, it is the most important advance made under the emancipation act; and it will speedily remove the complaint, still continued, more or less, from all the colonies, but more particularly from Demerara, that the colored laborers were swamping the old proprietors by purchasing the land upon which they would not work for others. Of the universal applicability of the principle to the whole of the western colonies, and of its entire success in attaining the object, if the laborers are fairly dealt by not the slightest doubt is entertained in St. Lucia; not an instance of failure having occurred on a single estate where the experiment has been made this season.—London paper.

SLAVERS AND A HOSPITAL OF INCURABLES.—The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser, in an article on the subject of "negro riots," says:

We believe, and we doubt not every man of sense in the Union, whether of the slaveholding or the non-slaveholding States coincides with us in the belief, that negro slavery is the greatest evil that has ever befallen the rising fortunes of our country. Whether it has been a curse or a blessing to the negro, we leave to be resolved by better casuists than ourselves; but we are convinced that the evil has weighed more heavily upon the white man; and its severity is aggravated by the impossibility, as far as any experiment has yet been tried, or any scheme proposed and examined, of ridding ourselves effectually of it. It clings to us like the shirt of Nessus; and since we can see no prospect of deliverance from it; we must avail ourselves of the alternative of mitigating, as far as possible, its inflictions, and providing against the dangers which it denounces.

We would advise the editor of the Kentucky Advertiser to take a voyage to Antigua, and Bermuda, and St. Lucia, and see how they got rid of "the poisoned shirt of Nessus," without losing a particle of skin, or shedding a drop of blood.

The New York Morning Post, holds the following language respecting the partisan political press. There is weighty truth in it. "The great difficulty with party presses generally is, that they are surrounded and controlled by cliques. They have no single, distinct, reasonable head. They do not reflect the sentiments of the mass of the party—but the ambition of a few of its self-styled leaders. They do not appeal to the reason of the whole people, but to the selfishness of certain managers and wire-pullers. In this way they lose their efficiency. They involve themselves in contradictions. They sink the character of the editorial profession. They dwindle in influence and power, and finally become, what too many of them are, vehicles of personal and party abuse, in which no honest man, for a moment, places the least reliance."

General Intelligence.

DEATH OF REV. DR. CHANNING.

The Boston Times of Wednesday last gives the melancholy intelligence of the death of Rev. Dr. Channing. He died on Sunday evening, at half past five o'clock, in Bennington Vermont of typhus fever, and his remains are to be brought to Boston for interment. The editor of the New York Evening Post remarking upon his death says:—

"One of the great minds of the age has passed from our midst—a mind whose views, clear and large beyond those of most men, were informed by the most comprehensive benevolence. His great and active intellect, and his ardent of feeling, overtasked a form naturally of no great strength, which of late, from time to time, showed itself incapable of supporting those efforts which have attracted the admiration of the world. His eloquent writings remain, the ornaments, not only of the literature of our country, but of our age."

THE CASE OF MIDSHIPMAN WESTON, late of Augusta.—The accused appeared before the Court Martial yesterday, and his defence was read by his father, Judge Weston, of Maine. At the outset, the accused commented with great severity on the fact that much of the disrespectful language used by himself towards his senior officer had been overheard by the latter, and that it never was supposed that they were listening to the private conversations of the accused with his messmates. With respect to the challenge sent to Lieut. Cogdell, the accused said it was the result of an old dispute between them on the relative merits of the North and South. As to the desertion, he argued that there was no evidence of his intentions to quit the service, while there was proof that he reported himself to the Secretary of the Navy on the following day.

The Court was then cleared, and when reopened, adjourned to try Midshipman Low.—Tribune.

TEXAS, AND ITS RESOURCES.—Mr. Jas. Izod of Natchez, formerly resident in Texas, a gentleman who is well acquainted with that country, has handed the editor of the Natchez Courier the following statistics, which are of interest to every reader. They were taken from correct authority, during the absence of Mr. Izod in the republic of the lone star:

Estimated area of Texas in acres, as defined by the acts of Congress of 1830.	203,520,000
Amount of land granted by the Mexican government, and confirmed by the government of Texas.	52,811,860
Amount of land granted by the government of Texas since the declaration of independence.	5,697,856
Additional amount granted by the government of Texas since the 1st Oct. 1837.	3,535,974
Amount granted as bounty to those who served in the army.	4,363,974
Amount of land scrip issued and sold by the government of Texas.	1,500,000
	67,408,673
Amount of unappropriated land, (acres)	136,111,927

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—Hon. Walter Forward we understand retires from the post of Secretary of the Treasury this day and is succeeded by Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts. Mr. Forward, if we mistake not, has long meditated retirement but would have preferred waiting till the close of the fiscal year, which occurs on the 30th of November, but Mr. Tyler has contrived to make the place too hot for him.

FROM CAMPEACHY.—Late dates have been received at New Orleans. The Mexican force was hourly expected, and preparation made for their proper reception. The forts were manned, the guns scaled and put in order, and troops constantly drilled. Some 2000 men had just arrived from the interior, and all betokened the determination of the Yucatecos to make a formidable resistance. Gun boats, with heavy cannon, have also been prepared.

The Mexican force were waiting at Laguna, for the reinforcements from Vera Cruz. The yellow fever, in the mean time, has attacked them, and the English sailors are dying like sheep.

PARK FOUNTAIN.—We learn that an experiment was made this morning with this magnificent fountain, and that, with the present head of water, jets of seven inches diameter were thrown over fifty feet high.—[N. Y. American.]

LOSS OF OFFICERS IN THE FLORIDA WAR.—It is said that 3 Lieut. Colonels, 4 Majors, 17 Captains 11 First, and 19 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, and 5 Assistant do., have been killed by the enemy, or have died from disease in Florida, since the commencement of the war.

LATER DATES FROM YUCATAN have reached New Orleans. The Mexican fleet, it was believed, had returned to Vera Cruz, but were expected to return and visit Campeachy, where the troops, 5000 strong, without including the militia, were prepared to receive them. The Yucatan navy, taken at Laguna, was sold to the Mexicans for \$13,000. The commanders having played false. The Yucatan Government are anxious it is stated, to review their previous arrangement with Texas.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Ham, the Conductor of the Steamboat train of cars of the Norwich and New York line, being obliged, for some cause, to pass over one of the cars, unfortunately came in contact with a bridge over the road, near Winslip's nursery, a few miles from the city, and was seriously injured. The train was stopped, and Mr. Ham taken to the Nonantum House, where surgical aid was procured. His situation is precarious.

A negro woman, belonging to the Messrs. Farmers, of Jones's Bluff, was committed to the Jail of this County on a charge of having hung her own child, a girl about 12 years old. [Sumter Co. (Ala.) Whig.]

Reason unknown.—Ed.

John C. Colt has been sentenced to be hung on the 18th of November next.

The offer of five thousand dollars reward for the arrest of Gov. Dorr, and his delivery to the King of Rhode Island expired on the 29th ult.

SAD ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Gilman Tuel was crossing a bridge in the north part of Paris, Maine on Sunday, Sept. 25th, in a wagon containing his sister and a child, the horse became frightened and threw himself, wagon and riders, off the end of the bridge down a distance of several feet, among stones and logs. Mr. Tuel had his leg broken and was otherwise injured. Miss Tuel had her jaw bone broken and dislocated and her front teeth knocked out. The child was so badly injured it was thought it would not recover.

The Bank of France has in her vaults, it is said 500 barrels of five franc pieces, each barrel containing fifty thousand francs, or about \$10,000. The gold is packed away in leaden cases, containing 20,000 bags of one thousand francs each, in the neighborhood of four millions of dollars in each case—and it is represented that an entire apartment in the vaulted department is filled with these cases, some of which have not been opened for forty years.

YELLOW FEVER.—The Yellow fever prevails in New Orleans. Natchez and Vicksburg have established quarantine for all vessels coming from New Orleans.

Mr. Nuttall, of Cambridge, the well known botanist, has lately come in possession of a fortune of \$500,000 by the decease of relatives in England.

RETIRED FROM THE CABINET.—Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury. He is succeeded by Caleb Cushing.

The Quincy (Mass.) Patriot states that the services of John Quincy Adams have been secured to defend Messrs. Pierce and Anthony against the charge of high treason, of which offense they are indicted by the charter authorities of Rhode Island.

We hear, says the N. Y. Tribune, that the mother of the slaughtered Thomas McCoy has become insane.

Two bridges were burnt on Monday night on the Reading Railroad—supposed to be the work of incendiaries!

A Card.

The undersigned, gratefully acknowledging the kindness and benevolence of the Church and congregation of Winthrop, in the contribution of thirty dollars to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society. This favour, adds another, to the many ligaments that bind his heart to that dear people with whom he has enjoyed so many precious seasons in past days. May the God, of the bible bless them, and bestow upon them that eternal life promised in His Holy Word.

D. B. RANDALL.

Hallowell, Oct. 11, 1842.

MARRIAGES.

In Sidney, Aug. 29, by John Ham, Esq. Mr. M. Grant, to Miss Sarah Lovejoy, both of Sidney.

In Northampton, Mass. 26th ult. Joseph H. Williams, Esq. of Augusta, to Miss Apphia F., daughter of Mr. Sylvester Jud.

In Augusta, Mr. Henry D. Brown to Miss Sarah D. Holt. James Gordon to Mrs. Climeas Ford, both of Hallowell.

In Augusta, Mr. James W. Remick, to Miss Caroline L. Green.

In St. David's, Mr. Charles Williams of Keenebec, (N.Y.) to Miss Emily C. Moore.

In Industry, Mr. Aaron Tolman to Miss Betsey Thompson. Mr. John Dyer to Miss Betsey B. Goodridge.

In Starks, Mr. John T. Smith, of Alabama, to Miss Harriet R. Sweet, of Starks.

DEATHS.

In Winthrop, Miss Mary Elizabeth Cochran, aged 64 years.

In Bloomfield, on Friday morning, 29th ult., Harriet W., aged ten years, daughter of Eusebius Weston Esq. Her clothes took fire on Thursday afternoon and before assistance arrived she was burnt to such an extent as to cause her death in about twelve hours.

In New York city, 26th inst. Hon. Richard Riker, late Recorder of the city, in the 70th year of his age. Last overboard, from Brig Tom Paine, of Thomaston, in the Mississippi, Capt. Leeds master.

In Vassalborough Sept. 29, at the house of her son Israel Perley, where she has resided for several years. Mrs. Sarah Perley widow of the late Amos Perley of Winthrop, and formerly of Boston Mass., aged 85 years and four months. She was highly respected for her many virtues and was to the last, patient while severely suffering by the infirmities of age and disease, having the consolations of religion to sustain her in a hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

In Augusta, Mrs. Judith Osborne, aged 81. An infant child of Greenleaf Page.

In Norridgewock, on Sunday night last, John A. Chandler, Esq. formerly Clerk of the Courts of this county, aged 51.

In Lewiston, Mrs. Melinda C., wife of Edward T. Little, Esq., aged 20.

Maine Temperance Union.

NORTHERN DISTRICT. THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE in each of the towns in the Counties of WALDO, PENOBSCOT, AND PISCATAQUIS, are earnestly invited to send a delegation to represent them at the Annual Meeting of the State Society, which occurs Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12th and 13th inst.

Those persons to whom this notice may be specially directed, are requested to make arrangements for the purpose.

If no delegation can be sent, we would request that a written communication be seasonably addressed to us, reporting the state of the cause in each town;—making also suggestions in reference to the means of further promoting it.

E. F. DUREN.

Sec. of the Ex. Com. M. T. U.

Northern District.

Theological Seminary, Bangor.

The fall and winter term of the Theological Seminary at Bangor commences on Thursday, Oct. 27th. On the first day of the term there will be an assignment of rooms for the year.

At this Institution, there is no charge for tuition, room-rent, use of the Library, &c. &c. Almost the only expense, incidentals excepted, is that of board, which was furnished the last term (including washing and mending) at 96 cents per week. Wood may be purchased at from \$2.00 to 3.50 the cord. As much charitable assistance is furnished at this Seminary, to those who need it and apply for it, as at any other in New England. There are various ways, also, in which indigent students may help themselves. Some have been able to defray almost the whole of their expenses by their own exertions.

Steamboats leave Bangor for Bangor every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 6 o'clock.—They leave Portland for Bangor every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

EPOCH POST, Clerk of the Faculty.

Bangor, Oct. 1, 1842.

P. S. As the impression has gone abroad, that Prof. Shepard is to leave the Seminary at Bangor, it becomes necessary to state that this

is wholly incorrect. In the absence of Prof. Park, he will be at Andover a portion of the time, long enough to deliver his lectures to the Senior class, but he will be at Bangor the greater part of the year, and have charge of his department of instruction as usual.

Congregational A. S. Convention.

The undersigned, believing that important benefits might result from the measure, propose a convention of ministers and members of Congregational churches in Maine to consider the subject of our duties to the enslaved; to harmonize our views in regard to the course to be pursued; and to concentrate our efforts for their immediate emancipation. The convention will be held at Winthrop, October 18th and 19th.

Charles Freeman, Limerick
David Thurston, Winthrop
Timothy Davis, Litchfield
Thomas Adams, Portland
Daniel Sewall, Scarborough
T. N. Lord, Biddeford
John Perham, Industry
J. T. Hawes, New Sharon
Isaac Rogers, Farmington
Samuel Talbot, Wilton
Joseph H. Conant, Chesterville
Tobias Moore, do
Oliver Sewall, do
Cyrus Pierce, do
Henry Sewall, do
Nehemiah Benner, do
C. D. Sewall, do
Otis H. Sewall, do
John Chaney, do
Daniel Blanchard, Blanchard
Cyrus Packard, do
Benj. Blackston, do
Atwood Barrows, do
R. K. Packard, do
John Blanchard, do
Bridley Blanchard, do
O. B. Sturtevant, do
Orin Blanchard, do
Cyrus A. Packard, do
Oren P. Barrows, do
H. M. Packard, do
T. J. Sturtevant, do
Joseph Blackston, do
David Goodwill, do
David Cushman, Paul M. Cobb, Lewis Thrope,
Charles Knight, Charles B. Sargent, Benjamin Blair, John Ald, Abijah Kenney, Jeremiah Holton, Samuel Bryer 3d, Samuel Adams, Boothby—John Boynton, Ebenezer Hilton, Kneeland Cushman, Wiscasset—Wm. A. Crocker, Wm. Ingles, Nathan M. Gardner, T. D. Smith, C. W. Foster, Jas. Gillingwater, Peter Talbot, Wm. F. Perriman, Anichins—David B. Sewall, Thomas T. Stone, S. D. Ward, Robert Grossett, Josiah Little Jr., B. H. Cushman, Edward Mitchell, Wm. Noyes, Smit May, Samuel Benjamin, Daniel Carr, Stephen Sewall, H. S. Newman, Sam'l A. Tufts, Anson Stanley, Sam'l Chandler, C. B. Morton Winthrop—Benj. Tappan, Eliza Dole, W. Stickney, Paul Sickney, A. Wiley, Sam'l Adams, J. Alexander, Hallowell—Stephen Thurston W. Prospect.

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Maine Temperance Union.

Agreeably to a vote passed at the last annual meeting the undersigned, Executive Committee for the Western District, hereby give notice, that the next Annual Meeting will be held in the city of Portland, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th days of October next. According to the constitution, the society is composed of "the officers of each county Temperance Societies in this state as shall vote to become Auxiliary to it, and such other persons in this state as shall subscribe the constitution, together with those, who may be appointed as delegates from other Temperance Societies."

The following extracts from the Constitution of the society define its character and objects.

"This Society recognizes as a fundamental principle, Total abstinence from all concern with intoxicating liquors, as an article of drink, for themselves or others."

"The sole object of this society shall be to concentrate the efforts of the friends of Temperance throughout the state, to diffuse information, and by a moral influence, discourage the use of intoxicating drinks in the community."

As the meeting will be held in a pleasant season of the year, and in a place easy of access, it is hoped and expected that there will be a full delegation from every part of the state.

Neal Dow, Chairman, Eliphalet Clark, John Clute, Edward Richardson, T. R. Rays, Thomas Adams, Cor. Sec.

Vegetable Jaundice Elixir.

AS prepared by the subscriber, has given good satisfaction for the cure of Headache, dizziness, drowsiness, sickness at the stomach, and all those complaints so common at this season of the year which the human frame is subject to.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

MEDICINES of all kinds constantly for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

SARSAPARILLA and Tomato Bitters—Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Sore, Black Currant and Oris Root Lozenges—Poor Man's Plaster, and Warren's Tooth Powder, for sale by

SAMUEL ADAMS.

THOMAS W. NEWMAN.

HALLOWELL.

Office in the Granite Building, Water St.,

EXECUTES ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND FANCY

PRINTING,

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

